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Woman pioneer in a man's world
Page 4—

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Nurses to quit again today, but want to talk

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The hospital nurses are again to abandon most departments during the 3-11 p.m. shift today—the fourth consecutive day of sanctions.

In a rare request to government negotiators, the nurses said they would like to have on paper exactly what the Treasury has offered them in the past month of negotiations. "We are ready to negotiate again, starting early Sunday morning," said a nurses' spokeswoman.

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino is expected to raise the question of the nurses' sanctions in today's cabinet meeting in an attempt to get support for her view that the nurses must not abandon patients and that the Treasury must make more concessions.

The minister has asked her director-general to immediately prepare a document outlining the ministry's position on all points of contention, except for salaries—which are the exclusive province of the Finance Ministry. She also asked for another document showing the points of agreement and disagreement between the nurses and the government.

Moves follow 45-year jail term for attempt on El Al plane

London prepares for Arab terror

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

LONDON.— British security forces this week confront the prospect of a wave of Arab terror, as the Syrian embassy begins distributing a huge cache of weapons. Security sources last night said that they believe much of the vast stock of guns, ammunition and plastic explosives would be passed on to terrorist " sleeper " cells in London.

The Syrians are known to have smuggled the weaponry in diplomatic baggage in recent years. It has been stored in a second-floor room at their embassy, which must now be cleared out.

Syria's ambassador to Britain, Dr. Loutouf al-Haydar, was yesterday given seven days to pack up his embassy and leave, as he continued to deny any involvement in the attempt by Nizar Hindawi to plant a bomb on board an El Al jumbo jet last April.

Syria yesterday called on other Arab states to impose diplomatic and trade sanctions against the British for their decision to cut relations with Syria. But apart from Libya's announcement that it would close its airspace to British carriers, other Arab reaction was generally muted.

Britain has called on its allies to take "appropriate action" against Syria, and has placed its embassies in Europe and the Middle East on full alert.

The Soviet Union condemned the British action and dismissed its charges of Syrian involvement as a "fabrication."

The Foreign Office responded by calling on the Soviet Union to make a statement dissociating itself from "state-supported terrorism."

Syria yesterday slashed in half its original deadline for al-Haydar's departure, in an angry response to Syria's seven-day deadline for the (Continued on back page)



The Syrian ambassador in London, Dr. Loutouf al-Haydar, is besieged by reporters on leaving his embassy after Nizar Hindawi had been sentenced at the Old Bailey to 45 years' imprisonment. (AFP)

Britain's break with Damascus sparks wave of Western action

Britain's decision on Friday to sever relations with Syria because of that country's involvement in a plot to blow up an El Al jumbo airliner has set off a wave of western diplomatic actions against Damascus.

The British move followed the sentencing of Jordanian terrorist Nizar Hindawi to 45 years in prison for last April's Syrian-backed attempt to blow up the Israeli airliner and its 380 passengers in mid-air. (See stories this page and page 3).

The Reagan administration, which withdrew its ambassador from Damascus hours after the British action, is planning additional diplomatic and economic sanctions aimed at isolating the regime of President Hafez Assad. Canada also withdrew its ambassador to Syria, and West Germany postponed a planned visit to Bonn by Syria's foreign minister. Britain said it would call on all its European Economic Community partners to support its decision.

Political sources in Jerusalem last night suggested that the British move might embarrass France into suspending the major arms deal it is negotiating with Damascus.

The sources noted that it was "scandalous" that at the very moment that Syrian guilt in the attempted slaughter of hundreds of civilians was proven, France should be engaged in trying to sell \$500 million worth of arms to Syria—and France has recently been a major target of Arab terrorists.

In general, the Israeli government kept a low profile over the weekend in reacting to the Hindawi trial judgement and to Britain's severing of relations, perhaps not wishing to provide Damascus with a ready target for a diversionary disinformation campaign.

While political sources in Jerusalem said that they "expect all the western states to adopt a firm stand against international terrorism and the states that back it," they stressed that Jerusalem had refrained from advising the U.S. or any other country to follow Britain's lead. "We don't want to interfere, or to seem to be interfering," said the sources.

U.S. officials have ruled out "for the time being" any military response against Syria. They cited Syria's close ties with the Soviet Union and its military strength, which make it a more difficult target than Libya. "A state that encour-

Mubarak tells Israel: Don't renege on peace parley

CAIRO (AP).— President Hosni Mubarak yesterday cautioned Israel against reneging on its agreement to an international conference to negotiate a peace settlement with the Arabs.

Speaking to reporters after talks with visiting Jordanian Minister Zeid al-Rifai, Mubarak also said Egypt remained opposed to the construction of Israeli settlements in Arab lands occupied since 1967.

Mubarak was replying to questions about Prime Minister Shamir's opposition to an international conference and his support for settlement-building.

Mubarak recalled his agreement with Peres last month that an international conference be convened for Middle East peace negotiations.

"I talked with him then not as Shimon Peres but as Israel's prime minister," Mubarak said. "I believe this [agreement on a conference] is an Israeli commitment. If anyone breaches it, this will be a retreat from an agreement, and I do not believe Shamir is unaware of this."

Mubarak made it clear that direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs, as demanded by Shamir, would be necessary to negotiate details. But he insisted on the international forum as an umbrella.

Hindawi 'sang' of terrorist networks

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

It now appears clear that Syrian intelligence officials were behind every detail of the attempted bombing of the El Al plane, from the making of the bomb and its detonating device, to the idea of using Ann Murphy as its unwitting courier.

Yossi Olmert, a leading expert on Syria, said yesterday on Israel Radio that Nizar Hindawi's orders to blow up the El Al plane had come directly from the office of Syrian President Hafez Assad's number-two man, Air Force Intelligence Chief Gen. Mohammed El-Khouli.

Hindawi provided British police with information that has been used by British, West German and Italian security authorities to uncover a terror network linking the Red Brigades, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Libya, Syria and even the IRA.

As he starts his 45-year prison term, Hindawi is likely to be interviewed by the security services as one of the most important terrorist captures the West has ever made. He has already given information about terrorism in France that has proved invaluable to Paris. (Continued on back page)

Compiled from reports by David Horovitz in London, Wolf Blitzer in Washington and Benny Morris in Jerusalem.

ages and takes part in terrorism isolates itself from the civilized world," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said on Friday, announcing the U.S. decision to recall Ambassador William Eagleton from Damascus. "The United States will consult and cooperate with others to bring practical meaning to that isolation— diplomatically, politically, economically."

Speakes added: "In the coming days, we will be in close consultation with her majesty's government and other allies regarding additional steps that we and others will take."

State Department officials predicted that other members of the European Community would take similar action against Syria later this week. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The car in which General Rafael Garrido Gil, the military governor of a Spanish Basque province, was killed with his wife and son in a bomb attack in San Sebastian yesterday. (AFP telephoto)

Basque terrorists kill general, wife and son

SAN SEBASTIAN (AP).— Suspected Basque terrorists killed the military governor of Guipuzcoa Province and two members of his family and injured 14 people in two separate bombings yesterday, authorities said.

Terrorists put a bag of explosives on the roof of the military governor's partially armoured Peugeot 505 as it stopped at a traffic light across from the military government headquarters in San Sebastian.

Police said the blast killed Gen. Rafael Garrido Gil, 59, his wife Daniela Velasco and his 21-year-old son Daniel. The military driver, Jesus Ferrar Lozano, was critically injured.

Hospital sources said nine other people remained hospitalized with injuries suffered in the 10:30 a.m. explosion.

The Spanish national news agency EFE reported four people suffered minor injuries when several bombs exploded at two supermarkets in Vitoria, the Basque regional capital, 120km. south-west of San Sebastian.

There has been no claim of responsibility for the blasts, but police said they appeared to be the work of ETA, the Basque separatist group founded in 1959. The initials, in the Basque language, stand for Homeland and Liberty.

Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, meeting with Portuguese officials in Guimaraes, Portugal, told Spanish national radio (RNE) that the terrorists "don't believe in living in peace or in freedom and are a real mafia...with whom it is not possible to negotiate or make any concessions."

The San Sebastian blast brought the number of people killed in Spanish political violence this year to 41. ETA has claimed responsibility for 35 of the deaths.

Since taking up arms in 1968, ETA has claimed responsibility for killing nearly 600 Spanish police, civil guards and military officers.

Yesterday's attacks occurred on the seventh anniversary of the 1979 referendum approving a home rule statute for the northern Spanish Basque territory, which covers three provinces.

The blast also came a day after Gonzalez's Socialist government announced a shake-up in the Interior Ministry to provide better coordination to fight terrorism.

UK steps could harm the Syrian economy

ANALYSIS
Yehuda Litani

Syria's immediate reaction to Britain's decision to cut off diplomatic relations was surprise and apprehension. The official Syrian Radio has repeatedly expressed its government's fear of a joint Israeli-American-British "plot" to attack Syria.

From Syria's point of view, a military engagement now would be too early, since Syria has not yet achieved what it calls "strategic parity" with Israel.

The Syrian government's main domestic concern is its deteriorating economy and the latest British step could further accelerate this decline. Syria has strong economic ties with EEC members; over the weekend official Syrian commentators have expressed fear that the U.S. will use its "huge influence" over those countries to induce them to cut all trade with Damascus.

Such pressures come at a particularly bad time for Syria. Its foreign currency reserves stand at the dangerous level of \$100 million. Three months ago, Syria asked Saudi Arabia to advance the payment of a \$300 million grant that had been due many months later. The Saudi grant was spent immediately upon being received.

Besides the Moslem Brothers and the Communist Party, who are waiting for Assad's regime to weaken, some elements within the Syrian Army have recently shown signs of discomfort with his government. Assad's closest man in the Baath Party, General Mohammed al-Khouli, the head of Syrian Air Force Intelligence (whose office was responsible for Hindawi's operation in London— according to the British) was personally assigned by President Assad this year to prevent any attempts at rebellion in the Syrian Air Force. Assad served as Air Force commander before becoming president, and he considers it the most important and sensitive branch of his armed services.

PLO captures three villages from Shi'ites

SIDON (AP).— PLO guerrillas captured three strategic villages from Shi'ite Moslem militiamen yesterday in their biggest offensive since they were driven from Lebanon in Israel's 1982 invasion.

Police said at least 20 people were killed and 39 wounded in the fighting that started with a pre-dawn thrust out of refugee camps in this southern port city.

Militiamen of Amal, Justice Minister Nabih Berri's mainstream Shi'ite movement, failed to regain control of Ein el-Dib, Kraya and Darb Essim in a series of bloody counterattacks throughout the day, police and witnesses reported.

The attacks appeared to be a PLO attempt to end Amal's squeeze on three refugee camps in the Shi'ite stronghold of Tyre, 36km. to the south, by striking Amal in Sunni Moslem territory, where it is weaker.

PLO fighters overran the villages along a 10km.-long mountain range east of Sidon in an onslaught carried out behind a massive barrage of mortar and recoilless cannon fire, police said.

Sidon residents said heavy machine-gun fire and explosions echoed from Ein Hilweh as shells crashed into the sprawling hillside shantytown which shelters at least 30,000 refugees. Another 3,000 live in Miyeh Miyeh.

Witnesses said Sunni Moslem militiamen of the Popular Liberation Army (PLA) had tried to prevent the violence spreading, naming checkpoints around the camps and in Sidon.

Hundreds of Palestinian women, children and old people fled through PLA lines to Sidon, taking refuge in ruined or unfinished buildings and schools run by the UN Relief and Works Agency.

With their city paralyzed by the violence, Sidon community leaders held urgent contacts with Amal and Palestinian officials in a bid to restore calm.

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	25.10.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	11	12	15	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	12	15	Cloudy
CHICAGO	12	14	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	5	8	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	5	8	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	5	8	Cloudy
Helsinki	3	4	7	Cloudy
HONG KONG	24	25	26	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	15	16	19	Cloudy
LONDON	9	10	12	Cloudy
MADRID	6	7	10	Cloudy
MONTREAL	6	7	10	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	12	15	Cloudy
OSLO	1	2	5	Cloudy
PARIS	4	5	8	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	10	11	14	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	12	15	Cloudy
TORONTO	11	12	15	Cloudy
ZURICH	12	13	16	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Warmer	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	20	16-28	28
Golan	20	16-28	28
Nahariya	65	14-28	28
Safad	65	14-28	28
Haifa Port	69	16-28	28
Thessalon	37	16-31	31
Nazareth	18	18--	18
Afula	56	12-32	32
Shomron	38	15-29	29
Tel Aviv	72	17-26	27
B-G Airport	61	14-29	30
Jericho	35	17-34	34
Gaza	77	18-26	27
Beersheba	77	12-30	32
Eilat	22	20-35	35

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Belgian Ambassador Bob Lebacqz held a reception on Friday in honour of Aaron Rosenfeld, Belgian consul-general in Haifa, to mark his becoming a Commandeur in the Belgian Order of the Crown.

Rumours abound on Vanunu's fate

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Israeli nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu has been killed in Israel, according to a report quoted in today's *Sunday Times*. The paper states that the latest rumour in Israel is that Vanunu is already dead, probably the victim of a staged car accident.

The report acknowledges a second theory that the 31-year-old may well have gone into voluntary hiding, "to emerge weeks or months from now after the fuss surrounding his revelations dies down."

It also offers a third theory: that Vanunu has been "deliberately used by Israel to plant information about its nuclear capability, and is undergoing plastic surgery at a Mossad clinic to remould his face before starting a new life."

In any other country, Mozes would have been known as the leading press magnate, the publisher of the largest mass-circulation paper. But his inimitable, low-key manner and the modest way in which he found a common language with every staff member, from the most junior printers and office clerks to the top journalists, were not those of a newspaper baron.

He was thrown into the active newspaper business overnight when he practically the entire staff of the paper left in February 1948 to found

HOME NEWS

Hammer orders probe of violence against Reform shul

Raiders of the Tora scrolls

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer has ordered an investigation into an episode in which a Jerusalem Rabbi allegedly interrupted a Reform synagogue's Simhat Tora celebration to wrest the Tora scrolls out of the hands of "uncovered women."

Rabbi Eliahu Abergl, the state-salaried rabbi of the Baka neighbourhood, on Friday night led a group of his supporters in an attempt to disrupt the Simhat Tora services at the local Kol Hanesama Reform congregation.

Abergl and his followers entered the community centre sports hall in which the services were taking place and at first merely watched. Then, two of their younger members asked to dance with the Tora scrolls and according to congregation members, attempted to take them away.

When the effort failed, Abergl began screaming at the congregation. Calling them "evil" and "corrupt," he said that they had made the synagogue into a house of prostitution.

At that point, members of the congregation joined hands and began singing, "May He who makes peace on high, make peace for us and for

all Israel." Slowly, they edged the intruders out of the building.

Abergl last night denied that he had sent anyone to remove the Tora scrolls. He said that he had visited the Reform service after receiving complaints from local residents.

The members of the congregation were not residents of the neighbourhood, he said, and their presence was illegal. Even if it were legal, he added, he would find a way to make them go.

What he objected to, he said, was that "uncovered women" were dancing with and embracing men, while others were dancing with the Tora. He added that yesterday the congregation had gone out to "make propaganda for themselves" by marching in the streets, thus leading the youth of the neighbourhood astray.

Rabbi Levi Weiman-Kelman, leader of the Kol Hanesama group, told those gathered on Friday night, that, however ugly the incident, they should not go home with a feeling of moral superiority.

"We are an authentic expression of Judaism, but so are they," he said. He added that if there were repetitions of such incidents, members should avoid confrontation or violence.

Weiman-Kelman told *The Jerusalem Post* that

he would lodge a complaint with the police against Abergl. He noted that it had been pressure from the same rabbi which had forced the group to leave the Baka Labour Party headquarters in which they had previously met.

Rabbi Richard Hirsch, executive director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, told *The Post* that it was intolerable that Jews were not allowed freedom of worship in Israel. He called on all those who believed in such a right to join the Kol Hanesama congregation in their prayers this coming Saturday morning in a show of protest.

Yesterday, the congregants took the Tora through the streets to celebrate one of the *hakafot* with residents of a nearby home for the retarded.

Hammer last night said, "The struggle for the image of Jewry in Israel must be waged by spiritual and educational influence, and not by violence, which I strongly condemn. It is regrettable that there should be skirmishes between Jews, especially on Simhat Tora."

Hammer added that the Tora and its truth had enough power to influence people to adopt the proper way to serve God, and there was no need for physical interference, which was dangerous.

Press Council slaps 'Hadashot'

The presidium of the Press Council has condemned the daily *Hadashot* for publishing the name and photograph of the donor of the liver used in last week's transplant operation, despite her family's request for anonymity. The Press Council has also recommended that the paper be expelled from the council for "this and previous violations" of journalistic ethics.

In a statement released on Friday, the council noted that *Hadashot* had published the information, "although it knew of the family's request." This the council termed a "gross violation" of journalistic ethics. But *Hadashot* last night said that the council's claim that it had known of the family's request "was not true," and that the facts had been published in good faith. The paper added that it would take legal action against anyone publishing the council's claim that *Hadashot* had known of the family's request.

Hadashot also said that it regret-

ted the sorrow caused to the donor's family and had written a letter to the family to this effect. *Hadashot* condemned the discussion in the Press Council presidium which had been held without any representatives of the paper being present.

In response to the paper's claim that it had not been aware of the family's request for anonymity, the Press Council noted that this request had been conveyed to the media by the film news service in its reports on the transplant, and directly to reporters by Rambam Hospital's deputy director Dr. Zvi Ben-Ishai. The council noted that radio and television reports on the transplant on Tuesday night had also mentioned the family's request.

The council said that *Hadashot's* editor, Yossi Klein, had failed to respond to its attempts to reach him on Wednesday, when the information was published, and on Thursday. The council said it thus failed to see how *Hadashot* could protest that discussion of the matter, on Friday, had been without its participation.

Army ready for Gush move in Gaza

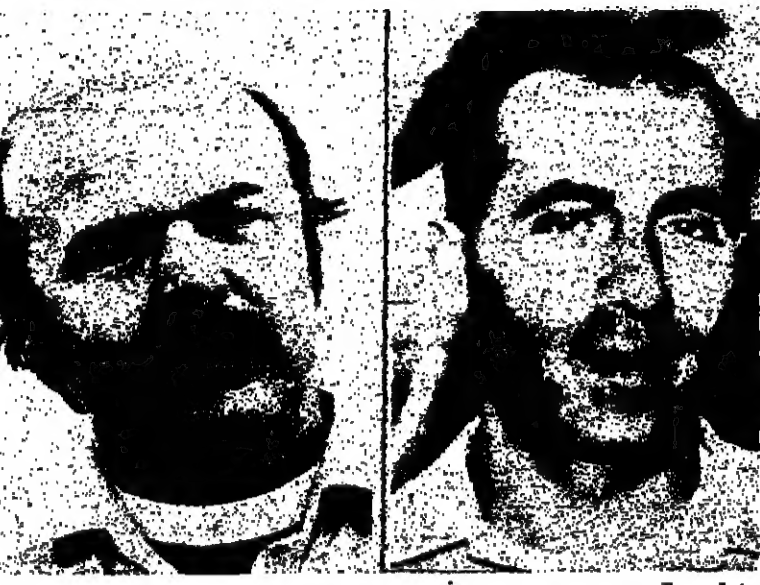
Tension was mounting in Gaza late last night as IDF troops surrounding the old Jewish Synagogue there were ordered to prevent any attempt by Gush Emunim to enter the buildings.

Defence Minister Rabin refused the settlers permission to enter the synagogue. The official second ceremony in the Gaza Strip was held last night at Neveh Dekalim with Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and O/C Southern Command Ahuf Yitzhak Mordechai participating.

Wiesel celebrates Simhat Tora in Moscow

Nobel Peace Prize laureate Elie Wiesel, who arrived in the USSR last week to visit refugees and Soviet officials, yesterday attended services at the Great Synagogue in Moscow, which was packed for the holy day with 1,200 worshippers.

Wiesel has asked Soviet officials to allow him to meet fellow Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov in exile in Gorky. But it is considered unlikely that his request will be granted. A meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is also unlikely.



Australian clergyman John McKnight (left), has come to Israel to investigate reports that Mordechai Vanunu (right), the man who allegedly revealed Israel's nuclear secrets to the *Sunday Times*, has been abducted and brought back to Israel by Mossad agents. McKnight, who arrived in Jerusalem on Thursday, says that Vanunu converted to Christianity in Australia and is a member of his parish. McKnight is scheduled to hold a press conference today. (AFP telephoto)

BRITAIN'S BREAK

(Continued from Page One)
U.S. officials said that among the steps being considered were the disruption of landing rights to Syrian airlines and other diplomatic and economic sanctions.

They said that Britain had obtained considerable hard evidence linking Syria to the Hindawi bomb attempt, including information "hot" made available during the trial in London. "We have more than a smoking gun," an American official said.

Much of this information was not released for fear it might compromise intelligence-gathering sources.

U.S. officials say that President Reagan considered three immediate diplomatic options in the wake of Britain's tough response:

- 1. A complete break in diplomatic relations, along the lines of Britain's action.
- 2. A "withdrawal" of the U.S. ambassador from Damascus.
- 3. A return of the ambassador to Washington for "consultations."

The middle course was adopted, U.S. officials said, noting that a complete rupture in U.S.-Syrian relations would have ended the continuing U.S. effort aimed at winning Syria's cooperation in obtaining the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

The U.S. Embassy in Damascus will now be under the control of a chargé d'affaires.

The withdrawal of the ambassador is for "an indefinite period of time," a U.S. official said, giving it a greater sense of permanence than simply announcing the return of an envoy for consultations.

Syria severed diplomatic relations with the U.S. during the 1967 Six Day War. Relations were renewed in 1974, following the signing of the disengagement of forces agreement on the Golan Heights.

Several Washington lawmakers say the U.S. should impose immediate economic sanctions on Syria. Republican Senate majority leader Bob Dole called for further diplomatic, political and economic steps against Syria and Democratic Senator Frank Lautenberg released a letter he and 18 other senators had sent Reagan a week ago, urging him to ban certain U.S. economic activities with Syria.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday warned European countries of the likelihood of a wave of Syrian-sponsored terrorism in the wake of the Hindawi conviction. In retaliation for the British decision, the first time London has se-

The Weizmann Institute of Science

deeply mourns the passing of

Dr. JOSEF COHN

an associate of Dr. Chaim Weizmann,

Executive Vice President of the Weizmann Institute's European Committee,

a key figure in enlisting international support for the Institute, and the man who more than anyone else helped to foster close ties between the Weizmann Institute and the scientific institutions of the Federal German Republic.

Details of his funeral will be announced shortly.

Transplant patient's condition is improving

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The condition of Israel's first liver transplant patient was last night reported "somewhat improved but still critical," by the deputy director of Rambam Hospital, Dr. Zvi Ben-Ishai.

The press briefing was held at the end of the 72-hour critical period after the operation in which a large surgical team, headed by Dr. Yigal Kam, on Tuesday night gave 40-year-old Mira Schichmanter a new liver.

He said that the liver was working a little better, "but she is not yet out of the critical stage."

Schichmanter was fully conscious yesterday and was taken off the respirator for short periods during the day. She has progressed enough to complain of pain and discomfort in bed, Ben-Ishai noted.

If the improvement continues, she will soon be moved from the intensive care ward to the regular surgical ward.

Schichmanter's 40th birthday was marked quietly on Friday without a celebration. Her co-workers from Bank Leumi in Kfar Sava brought her a gift, but were not allowed to see her. Several people who had undergone liver transplants in the Pittsburgh hospital where Kam had trained have visited Schichmanter's family at Rambam to give encouragement.

Schichmanter's family said that Mira appeared to be feeling better yesterday and they were happy that she had already smiled at them during the day.

Ben-Ishai reported that the condition of the patient who had a kidney transplanted from the same donor was also improving.

Asked about charges made on Kol Yisrael yesterday by a surgeon at Hadassah Hospital that "prestige" liver transplants were being instituted at the expense of regular surgery — for which patients had to wait months, sometimes dying before getting their turn — Rambam sources said that on the day of the transplant the hospital had coped well with a big load of other surgical work. They had treated six road-accident victims, performed a caesarian operation, and dealt with two neurosurgical cases transferred from Rothschild Hospital.

Rambam is going ahead with the planned establishment of a \$1.4 million liver transplant centre, which is to be financed by its supporters in Israel and abroad.

Doctors in hospitals in the north, who asked not to be named, told him that spending the amounts of money that liver transplants cost — reportedly \$40,000 in Schichmanter's case — was not justified, given the dire financial situation of Israeli hospitals.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Page Two
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FOREIGN AND REGIONAL NEWS

Sunday, October 26, 1986 The Jerusalem Post Page Three

More horrendous crime hard to imagine, says judge

Hindawi gets 45 years jail for bid to bomb El Al plane

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — The jury filed back into court one at the Old Bailey Friday morning to announce their unanimous verdict of guilty in the case of Regina v. Nezar Hindawi.

Wearing the same sports jacket and open-necked shirt he has sported throughout his 14-day trial, Hindawi stood impassive in the dock as the small, dapper jury foreman rose.

Justice Mars-Jones addressed Hindawi immediately: "This was a well-planned, well-organized crime which involved many others, some of them people in high places. If it had succeeded, and that bomb had gone off, some 380 innocent civilians — men, women and children — would have perished, including the woman you profess to love, who was carrying your child."

"A more callous and cruel deception, and a more horrendous massacre is difficult to imagine."

Mars-Jones said Britain would not tolerate terrorist acts, which "will be tracked down and brought to justice. They can expect no mercy from our courts."

Then, as Hindawi stood motionless, the judge pronounced: "The sentence of this court on you is 45 years in prison." Hindawi was also given two 18-month sentences, running concurrent with the main sentence, for possession of a gun and 25 bullets.

There were gasps from the press and public gallery at the longest jail sentence in British legal history, but Hindawi remained silent and motionless. But as he was escorted down to the cells beneath the court, he flashed a rather wan grin and gave a vague, two-fingered victory sign, before disappearing from view.

Mars-Jones went on to praise the "impeccable" work of the police who arrested and interviewed Hindawi, regretting the "outrageous allegations" — that they falsified evidence against Hindawi — made by the defence counsel in the course of the trial.

Finally, the judge praised the "vigilance, thoroughness and courage" of the El Al security officer who discovered the bomb. "He is responsible for saving the lives of some 380 innocent civilians. That is truly something of which he can always be proud. I salute him."

The defence told *The Jerusalem Post* immediately after the sentencing that they were "seriously considering an appeal."

Hindawi's girlfriend, Dublin-born Ann Murphy, who was to act as a human time-bomb on the April 17 El Al flight from Heathrow to Tel Aviv, was five months pregnant at the time and thought she was flying to Tel Aviv to marry him. He had told her he was coming to the Middle East on another plane and would meet her in Tel Aviv.

Murphy, 32, who has since given birth to a daughter, Sarah, said at the weekend that she would never be able to forget what Hindawi had done to her. "I was very happy that week, and for this to happen was absolutely dreadful. It was horrendous."

"I don't feel anything for him any more," she said. "I'll remember this all my life. I've been trying to (forget), but it's at the back of my mind."

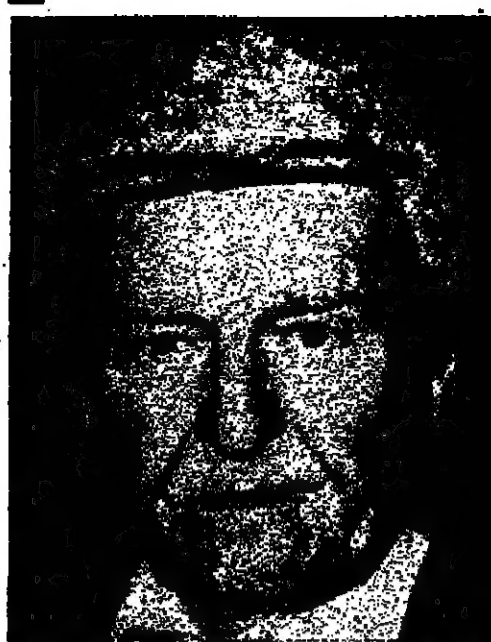
She said that she would tell Sarah "all about it when she's old enough. I think she's entitled to know, and I'd prefer that she hear it from me rather than from anybody else."

The tabloid *Sun* newspaper said yesterday



Nezar Hindawi

(AFP)



Justice Mars-Jones

(AFP)

Murphy tried to have an abortion after she realized Hindawi had tried to kill her, but doctors said it was too late.

After the baby was born, the paper said, her mother thought of having her adopted because she "bears a striking resemblance to Hindawi." But Murphy fell in love with her daughter, the *Sun* said, and quoted her as saying: "I can't imagine life without her now. She is my world."

Murphy has been kept under sedation since giving evidence at the trial, and may have to be protected from possible retribution.

Hindawi's father, Newar Hasi, said last night that he would kill his son "with my bare hands" if he could. "He has brought shame on his family," the father said.

Hasi, who has lived in London for 20 years, added, "I never trusted Nezar. He drank too much and was not a loving son. But to try to kill all those people — he should be tied up with wire and paraded naked through the streets."

Hindawi was given the explosives, and a skilfully-devised timing and detonating device hidden in a pocket calculator, by a Syrian Arab Airlines crew-member at a London hotel some 10 days before the bombing attempt, the prosecution had told the court early in the 14-day trial. He had agreed to attempt the bombing in the course of discussions with Syrian air force intelligence official Haidhan Said in Damascus earlier in the year, in return for \$250,000, the prosecution said.

The Syrians provided Hindawi with a government passport in the name of Issam Share and arranged all necessary visas for him, describing him on one form as a Foreign Ministry accountant. On the night of April 16, Hindawi took the bag in which the bomb was concealed to Murphy's London apartment, and packed her holiday clothes into it, returning the next morning to travel with her by taxi to Heathrow.

On the way to the airport, just after 8 a.m., he inserted a battery into the calculator, thereby activating the timing device. Had the bomb not been discovered, it would have exploded at 1:04 p.m., when the 375-passenger Boeing 747 would have been cruising 39,000 feet above the Austrian Alps. All passengers would undoubtedly have perished.

Hindawi left Murphy some distance from the El Al check-in desk, telling her he was going to another terminal to confirm his flight. He kissed her on both cheeks and said he'd see her later.

At the El Al check-in, Murphy's bag was emptied onto a counter, and an El Al security guard became suspicious because it felt far too heavy. He put the bag through an X-ray machine, which registered nothing, and began examining the bag by hand. He discovered a false bottom and, taking the bag into a side room for closer examination, he peeled away the false cover to reveal what he recognized as plastic explosives.

Later, a police expert discovered the detonating device in the calculator, which had lain untouched on the El Al counter along with Murphy's clothes, kicking away while other passengers checked in.

Hindawi, meanwhile, had returned to his hotel, picked up his luggage and gone to another hotel to meet the Syrian Arab Airlines crew in whose plane he was going to return to Damascus for his money. One crew member took him aside, however, told him the bomb had been discovered, and sent him off to the Syrian Embassy. There he was received by Ambassador Loutout al-Haydar, who telephoned Damascus for instructions, the court was told.

Hindawi was then escorted to a Syrian safe house for the night, but when two embassy staffers came to collect him the following morning, April 18, Hindawi took flight, running off to another hotel. A receptionist there matched Hindawi's passport photograph with those being circulated through the media, the police were called, and Hindawi was arrested.

His 45-year sentence means that, should he survive, he will be 77 at his release date, and tops the previous highest term by three years.

In 1961, George Blake, the Russian spy whose treachery reportedly resulted in the deaths of 42 Western agents, was given 42 years. Blake, however, quickly escaped from Wormwood Scrubs jail and has been living in the Soviet Union ever since.

Hindawi has been transferred to Wormwood Scrubs temporarily while a place is arranged for him in a high-security jail.

Soviet lasers 'disabled 3 American satellites'

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP).

— The Soviet Union has used high-energy lasers to disable three U.S. satellites in space in its own version of "Star Wars," the *Bild* newspaper reported here yesterday.

Bild said the material came from "top secret U.S. and Nato papers," but did not say how it had obtained the information.

The newspaper said the Soviets have been conducting research and development for ground- and space-based laser weapons since 1970.

President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" programme, officially called the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), calls for lasers and other exotic technology, much of it based in space, to shoot down enemy ballistic missiles.

Bild said a prototype of a "strategic defence laser" is at Sarychaganak, Kazakhstan, from where the Soviets can disable U.S. satellites by destroying their optics and electronics.

An annual U.S. defence department report on Soviet military power, issued last spring, said the Soviets were testing factory-sized lasers at Sarychaganak and had interfered with some surveillance satellites.

The report did not specify how many satellites were affected or "exactly what form the interference took."

The Soviets have not publicly discussed the purpose or results of their laser experiments.

Bild said some 10,000 Soviet scientists are working in 12 centres on high-energy laser weapons.

U.S. fighter crashes during search flight

NAPLES (Reuters).

— A U.S. fighter plane has crashed during the fruitless search for a sophisticated anti-submarine aircraft that went down in the Mediterranean last Tuesday.

Officials of the U.S. Navy Sixth Fleet in Naples said a Marine Corps A-6 aircraft with two men on board was seen Friday crashing into the Mediterranean south-east of Crete by the crew of a Greek civilian vessel.

The fighter had been searching for a Viking S-3A submarine hunting aircraft that disappeared on Tuesday with four crewmen while on a routine patrol. Both planes were from the U.S. aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy.

U.S. navy officials said yesterday it was abandoning the hunt for the missing Viking aircraft. Vice-Admiral Kendall Moranville, the Sixth Fleet's commander, said the decision to end the search at sunset yesterday was "reluctantly made when it became apparent there would be no remaining hope of finding the four crewmen."

An Israeli air force expert said the plane was carrying "top-secret electronic systems and computers" for detecting and tracking submarines.

"If this plane fell into enemy hands, it would have great intelligence value for them," Major Aharon Lapidot, editor of the Israeli air force magazine, said on army radio.

Western military sources said the chances of another country retrieving the gear from the sea bed were virtually nil.

U.S. launches fifth N-powered carrier

NEWPORT NEWS, VA (AP).

— The USS Theodore Roosevelt, the United States' fifth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, was launched here yesterday in the presence of Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and members of the Roosevelt family.

U.S. not to match latest expulsion move by Soviets

WASHINGTON (Reuters).

— The U.S. has declined to retaliate for the Soviet expulsion of five more American envoys, ending a month-long series of tit-for-tat exchanges.

But State Department spokesman Charles Redman said U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations will in future be governed by strict reciprocity, even though Washington seemingly will be unable to match Wednesday's withdrawal of 260 Soviet support staff from the U.S. embassy in Moscow.

The Soviet actions capped a series of expulsions that began with the ouster of 25 members of the Soviet mission to the UN on September 17 during a dispute over the detention of an American reporter on spy charges in Moscow.

That led to Soviet expulsion of five Americans from the Moscow Embassy on October 19, and last Tuesday's expulsion of 55 diplomats from the Soviet embassy in Washington and its San Francisco consulate.

Redman, in effect announcing that Washington had declared a truce on Friday, told reporters: "We hope that this set of issues can now be put behind us."

In line with bilateral efforts to prevent the squabbling spilling over to broader issues such as arms control, Redman said: "We need now to get on with the resolution of the larger issues affecting U.S.-Soviet relations and build on the progress made in

the (summit) discussions at Reykjavik."

Redman welcomed what he said was the Soviet Union's acknowledgment that the principles of equality and reciprocity should govern the two countries' diplomatic missions.

He noted that the Kremlin had imposed restrictions on the U.S. embassy and Leningrad consulate regarding temporary assignment of U.S. personnel, guests of the ambassador and employment of local and third-country nationals.

"Equal and reciprocal" rules would apply to the Soviet embassy and the consulate in San Francisco, Redman said.

However, he said the Soviet Embassy had only 10 U.S. employees compared to the 260 Soviet citizens employed at the U.S. embassy in Moscow until they were pulled out, leaving diplomats without chauffeurs, maids and other personnel.

To stay below the new U.S.-set ceiling of 251 at the two countries' embassies and consulates, diplomatic personnel must be pulled out to make way for American replacements for the Soviet support staff.

Redman said substantial staffing changes were likely at the Moscow and Leningrad missions and conceded: "Without question there will be some change in our ability to monitor what happens in the Soviet Union."

PLO move to scrap accord with Jordan

TUNIS (Reuters).

— A deal to deliver a death blow to a PLO-Jordanian agreement has been struck between Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fatah group and some opposing Syrian-based factions, senior PLO official Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) said yesterday.

Under the deal, the PLO's mainstream Fatah faction, which like Jordan has at present only frozen the 1983 accord, would propose to the PLO's parliament-in-exile that it be scrapped, Abu Iyad said.

The accord called for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation after an international Middle East conference. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has said it will not take

part in Palestinian reconciliation talks unless it is cancelled.

Abu Iyad, number two to Arafat in the mainstream Fatah group, described the agreement after a two-day meeting aimed at healing rifts among rival factions and convene a meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC).

Five groups took part in the talks — three of them pro-Arafat and two from the Syrian-based opposition.

Asked what agreement had been reached, Abu Iyad said: "The formula was that we should freeze the Amman accord and that Fatah would pledge to call for its cancellation at the PNC."

He added that, while a PNC vote could not be pre-judged, he believed the PNC would cancel it.

Chinese MiG pilot flies his plane to South Korea

SEOUL (Reuters).

— A Chinese MiG-19 fighter pilot flew his plane to South Korea Friday and is being questioned by Seoul authorities, the Defence Ministry here announced.

South Korean radar picked up the MiG heading into the country's air space across the Yellow Sea and two South Korean warplanes scrambled to intercept it.

Intelligence sources said the plane landed in Chongju, 140km. south of Seoul.

The airman's motives for flying to South Korea were not immediately given, but Taiwan state radio in a report from Seoul said he was defecting.

Six Chinese pilots had previously defected to South Korea since the end of the 1950-53 Korean War, during which Peking backed its Communist North Korean neighbours.

S. Africans barred from Red Cross parley

GENEVA.

— The supreme body of the International Red Cross voted overwhelmingly yesterday to prevent the South African government from taking part in its meeting.

In a roll call, 159 Third World and East Bloc delegations voted in favour of a Kenyan motion to exclude South Africa from the International Red Cross conference. The motion said Pretoria engaged in "evil and inhuman" apartheid policies.

The vote barred the Pretoria government representatives from the meeting but allowed the continued

participation of the South African Red Cross.

All Western government delegations and other European neutrals cast the 25 dissenting ballots. The eight abstentions included chiefly Latin American delegations.

The vote was taken despite a formal proposal by 17 Western delegations for the indefinite adjournment of the conference, protesting that considering the issue was incompatible with the Red Cross principle of neutrality.

But third world speakers argued

that the exclusion was on legal grounds alleging that South Africa had failed to abide by its humanitarian commitments.

In Johannesburg, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said that South Africa would reconsider the role of the Red Cross' IRC in South Africa following the decision "made in violation of the organization's commitment to political neutrality."

More than 1,000 delegates from 150 countries are attending the conference, convened to review the organization's statutes and the Geneva Conventions providing for humane treatment of civilians and combatants in wartime.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the U.S. government Friday tried to

play down a commerce department report on South Africa which described the white minority regime there as "repressive."

A department spokesman said the report, which was leaked in South Africa, contained what he called inaccurate, and which might have offended Pretoria.

In Johannesburg, black youths wielding whips and knives broke up examinations at several centres in South Africa's Soweto township, the South African Press Association reported on Friday.

It said the youths stormed the buildings shortly after the first day of year-end examinations began, sending pupils and teachers fleeing.

(AP, Reuters).

Hungarians mark '56 revolt; deny country now liberal

BUDAPEST (Reuters).

— More than 60 Hungarians gathered in a Budapest home last night to commemorate with songs, poems and speeches, the bloody uprising of 30 years ago put down by Soviet tanks.

Western journalists at the gathering, held at the home of Jenoe Nagy, editor of the unofficial ABC Samizdat publishing house, were warned not to accept the liberal image which is commonly attached to the Hungary of today.

Thirty years after nearly 3,000 Hungarians and many Soviet soldiers died in the what is officially dubbed a counter-revolution, Budapest is the brightest city in Eastern Europe and Hungary has eased state control of the economy with a series of reforms.

But Sandor Racz, who had spent 6 1/2 years in prison after leading workers' councils during the revolt, called on the 15 or so western journalists not to accept the image of "so-called liberalism" which is commonly attached to Hungary.

The gathering heard a list of measures taken by Hungary's Communist authorities against signatories of the "Hungarian Appeal," launched with fellow campaigners for free speech in Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany last Sunday.

When asked about harassment of members of the so-called democratic opposition in Hungary, a government information official said, "If these people are creating more headaches for us, we shall create more headaches for them."

Bokassa believed he came back as 'saviour'

BANGUI, Central African Republic (Reuters).

— Disgraced former emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa was being held in a secret and closely-guarded location in the Central African Republic yesterday, pending a government decision on his fate after his surprise return from exile.

President Andre Kolingba's office issued a statement shortly after Bokassa's return here by air on Thursday recalling that the former leader had been sentenced to death in his absence for crimes ranging from assassination to concealing corpses and embezzling state funds.

The statement said Bokassa would be held in the meantime "with a view to the application of the procedure envisaged by the law."

The government and the state-controlled media said very little about Bokassa's return. But his presence here is the main topic of conversation and people are wondering what could possibly have prompted him to return to a country where he left a trail of misery.

"For some strange reason Bokassa thought he enjoyed enormous popularity and was convinced he would be greeted as a saviour," one source close to the government said.

Bokassa, who was toppled in a French-engineered coup in 1979, repeatedly said during his seven years in exile in the Ivory Coast and France that his countrymen loved him and wanted to see him back in power.

But the demonstrations of support

he expected as he landed at Bangui airport from Rome under an assumed name failed to materialise.

He was recognized and detained. It was his third attempt in as many years to return to the Central African Republic. His first, three years ago, prompted President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to expel him from the Ivory Coast, where he had been grudgingly granted asylum at France's request following his downfall.

Informed sources said Bokassa has been transferred to a secret location for fear of hostile reactions from relatives of his many victims, including 100 schoolchildren killed for protesting against being forced to buy military uniforms.

The bloody episode prompted the French to put an end to Bokassa's 13-year rule.

In Paris, the woman who returned to Bangui with Bokassa and was sent back to France, said yesterday that the former emperor had been set on returning home for a long time.

Augustine Assamet, 27, a native of the Ivory Coast who became Bokassa's mistress after meeting him in Abidjan in 1982, said Bokassa kept her in the dark about his plans to return until the day before their departure last Thursday.

CLOCKS. — The U.S. changes from daylight to standard time today when clocks are turned back one hour at 2 a.m. in each time zone.

Programme of works by: Schubert, Bach and Haydn

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Series A: Tuesday, 4.11.86

JERUSALEM, Binyamin Ha'umish Thursday, 5.11.86, 8:30 p.m.

CHAMBER MUSIC CLUB Sale of Season-Tickets for the concerts of Chamber Music Club at the IPO Subscription Department daily 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Music director: Zubin Mehta

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ZUBIN MEHTA Conductor SHLOMO MINTZ Violin

PAMELA WOOD-AMBUSH CHERYL BENSMAN JANE BRYDEN KIMBALL WHEELER Singers

Programme of works by: Beethoven and Brahms

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Series H: Tonight — 25.10.86

PHILCLASSICA CONCERT No. 1

SHLOMO MINTZ Conductor and Violin BRUCE WEINSTEIN Oboe

Programme of works by: Schubert, Bach and Haydn

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Monday, 27.10.86, 8:30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 2

GEORG SOLTI Conductor

Programme of works by: Ravel and Mahler

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Series F: Wednesday, 29.10.86

Series G: Thursday, 30.10.86 Series H: Saturday, 1.11.86

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3

SHALOM RONLY-RIKLIS Conductor ALLAN MONK Baritone

The Tel Aviv Philharmonic Choir The Phil Choir

Programme: Schumann: Symphony No. 3

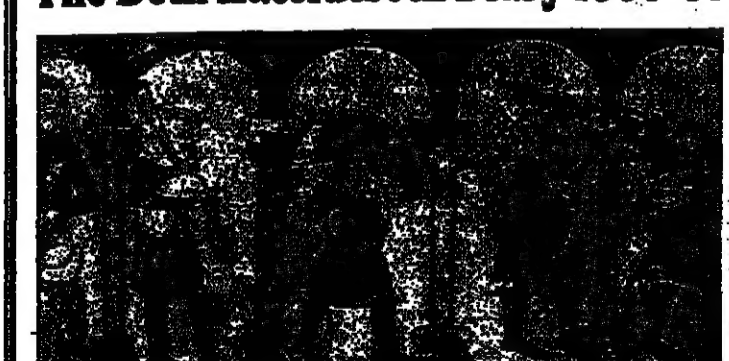
Bloch: "Sacred Service"

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Series A: Tuesday, 4.11.86

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Jerusalem Theatre, Thursday, 30.10.86, at 8:30 p.m.
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Busting some myths

Beth Uval

ACCORDING TO Prof. Alice Shalvi, the late summer of 1984 was a critical turning point for the feminist movement in Israel.

Addressing an American Jewish Congress delegation at the King David Hotel recently, Shalvi told the audience that the 1984 AJC-sponsored U.S.-Israel dialogue on the subject "Woman as Jew, Jew as Woman," which coincided with the elections, marked this fateful juncture.

Until that time, said Shalvi, "the vast majority of the Israeli population, both male and female, lived under the illusion that ours was an enlightened, egalitarian country in which men and women enjoyed equal status, equal opportunity, and equal reward."

This "fond belief" was harbored for a number of reasons: Israel has been a social welfare state from the moment of its inception despite enormous economic difficulties; the kibbutz, with its egalitarian aims, is seen as typical of Israeli society at large; and we have, since 1948, benefited from legislation which has been egalitarian in its thrust and "should be egalitarian in its impact" — the 1949 compulsory education and national service laws which applied to women as well as men, and the 1951 Equal Rights for Women Law.

The Israeli Declaration of Independence lays down equality before the law irrespective of race, creed, or gender. And, Shalvi added, we have had equal pay for equal work since the 1950s. Gainfully employed women receive full maternity benefits for 12 weeks after giving birth. Many other enlightened countries have yet to achieve these measures, all of which contributed to our sense of self-satisfaction regarding the status of women, she said.

However, the 90 members of the Namir Commission, appointed at the end of 1975 (International Women's Year), found that "there is not equality in fact." (This commission, which worked for two years, was the first serious attempt to collect data on the status of women in Israel.)

Egalitarian legislation is not enough, said Shalvi. "You can have the most wonderful progressive legislation, but without public opinion on your side, you do not have equality."

Three main factors militate against true equality in Israel, said Shalvi. Firstly, we are a Jewish state heavily influenced — in secular as well as religious circles — by Jewish tradition, which generally sees

women's main sphere of activity as the home and family. "As we all know, the housewife's unpaid labour does not bring social status. You can talk about *esher hayil* (woman of valour) until you're blue in the face, but unless you also have some income, you do not have status." Until women have a true sharing within the home, with full legitimization of men's concern with household and family responsibilities, they won't have equality outside the home, she added.

The second factor, organically linked to the first, is the centrality of the family in Israel. "Think of how closely food and family are connected with our holidays." Statistics show that "the overall desire of young people in Israel is to get married, and they do marry." Happily, the Israeli divorce rate is considerably lower than that of other western developed countries — 20 per cent as compared to over 50 per cent in the U.S. Family, said Shalvi, has been generally perceived — by Israeli women as well as men — in terms of the traditional stratification: the man as the breadwinner, the woman as mother and homemaker.

The third factor, Shalvi told the delegation, is Israel's security situation. "Although women are mandatorily supposed to serve in the army, there is no equal division of bearing the burden of defending the country. Even my most radical feminist friends do not, on the whole, think of sending women to the front to fight."

The horror of men fighting and dying in war, she said, has produced "an enormous sense of guilt on the part of the women at their not equally sharing that burden." Research has shown that when men go to war, fulfilling their traditional role of defending the home, women automatically revert to their traditional roles of homemaker, lover, baker of cakes and sender of parcels.

The sad fact of Israel having been at war or on the brink of war during most of its existence has also led to different parental — especially maternal — attitudes to girl and boy babies, said Shalvi. Mothers express a desire to spoil their sons, make them happy, because at 18 they go into the army — "and you realize they don't mean just they're going into the army." This links up with the traditional Jewish preference for the male child as the "kaddish" through whom the generations are continued and remembered.

All these factors working against Israeli women were largely ignored until the 1984 national elections, said Shalvi. When few women were given realistic places on the party lists, and when then prime minister Shimon Peres



Alice Shalvi

(Karen Ben-Zion)

assembled a 26-member cabinet that didn't include a single woman, many women began to realize that "we are extremely low on the totem pole, that we don't count, that people don't need to listen to us." Women — 51 per cent of the Israeli population — didn't constitute a pressure group. This awareness helped lead to the establishment of the Israel Women's Network in the summer of 1984, said Shalvi.

Women of every class, both religious and non-religious, who hadn't seen themselves as feminists, became active at that time, she said. "Women were at last able to give vent to what they'd long felt but had never brought up into their consciousness."

Since then, the Women's Network has been responding to ad hoc issues, such as the Lea Shaked case, the "most recent example of gross discrimination," said Shalvi. (Shaked was elected to the Yehoram religious council, only to be told by the chief rabbis and officials of the Ministry of Interior that she can't take her place on that council because she's a woman.)

The Women's Network has continually addressed the issue of the rabbinical courts, the sole authority in divorce cases. At a one-day conference at the Knesset in July this year, the Network invited both legal experts presenting concrete proposals for legislation which would affect the working of the rabbinical courts and women who have been waiting 10, 12, and 25 years for divorces. "Nothing makes an impact like those personal stories quietly told, with no hysterics," said Shalvi.

"One woman, who has been waiting 19 years for a divorce, said, 'I'm not going to cry; my tears dried up

years ago,'" she continued. Shalvi hopes such exposure will "finally bring home to people what human suffering is involved as a result of the inadequate working of the rabbinical courts."

This has become the Network's main issue, and the group will start lobbying individual Knesset members as soon as sessions resume after the holidays, said Shalvi.

The Women's Network has also addressed itself to the issue of women in the media. A recent conference dealt with the issue of "the invisible woman." "Only 0.6% of people appearing in talk shows and documentaries made by Israel Television are women," said Shalvi. As a result of the Network's activities, this is starting to change, she added.

Health is another important issue. Women are subjected to experimentation, notably in the area of ultrasound tests in pregnancy. "No research has yet been done on the impact of ultrasound on the woman or on the embryo," said Shalvi. Doctors are experimenting with this "expensive new toy," while Tipat Halav clinics are being closed for lack of funds. "Who cares what women really need? The people who determine policy in Israel are men," she said.

Change will be effected by evolution, not revolution, said Shalvi, but it can be accelerated by women working together irrespective of religious or political beliefs, along with the "increasing numbers of men who also have become aware that if Israel is really to consider itself a country of justice and equality, then the status of women is one of the major issues to which we have to pay attention and which we have to change."

'We've been there'

Greer Fay Cashman reports on a hot-line for troubled homosexuals and their families.

THE CALLER is hesitant — gazing at the phone, lifting the receiver, then replacing it without dialling. The procedure may be repeated several times that same evening before the caller summons sufficient courage to dial the number: 03-625629.

White Line (*Hakav Halavan*) is a "hot-line" serving homosexuals, lesbians, bisexuals, transvestites, their families and friends. The service, which is operated by the Society for the Protection of Personal Rights, started at the initiative of a handful of members of the gay community who realized that many of their peers were in torment and had nowhere to turn.

The Gay Revolution broke down many barriers but it didn't succeed in bringing every homosexual male and lesbian female "out of the closet." Social taboos still exist and many feel that you can sleep around as much as you want, as long as your partner is of the opposite sex.

Most of the people still in the closet can't come to terms with their sexual identities, especially when they are married and have children. The realization that their heterosexual behaviour was a shield behind which to hide their homosexual tendencies comes as a shock. When a man admits to himself that he'd rather sleep with another man than go on sharing a bed with his wife, or when a woman dreams of making love to another woman rather than continue a physical relationship with her husband, panic begins to set in.

How does one keep this a secret? What if someone finds out? Dare one tell one's parents? Colleagues at work? Friends? How will they react? Fear makes people vulnerable, and the vulnerability makes them susceptible to all kinds of real and imagined pressures. It's a vicious circle. There is no relief until they confront and admit to their sexual identity.

"What bothers them most is that they are not 'normal,'" explains Ephri, one of the 20 volunteers manning White Line's phones.

The volunteers believe that sexual tendencies have nothing to do with normal or abnormal. Homosexuality is merely another way. It is not an alternative, they explain, because the word alternative implies choice. The homosexual may choose

whether or not to follow his/her sexual inclinations, but has no choice when it comes to sexual identity.

"We're not missionaries," asserts Ephri. "We're there to help people cope and to supply information. We don't make judgments and we don't tell people what to do." All members of the team have passed a special course for dealing with people in psychological distress.

There is no such thing as a typical call, says Adie, the White Line director. Male callers are sometimes hesitant when they hear a female answer the phone, but as soon as they are assured that she is a lesbian who is fully aware of the difficulties which homosexuals encounter, they begin to talk.

There is no set time limit for the telephone conversations. Some are short, lasting barely five minutes. Others may go on for an hour-and-a-half.

The call could be from a parent who accidentally catches a teenage son or daughter in an act of masturbation. The parent immediately jumps to the conclusion that the youngster is a homosexual. After contacting White Line, he or she learns that masturbation is not necessarily a prelude to homosexuality.

Or the call could be from an adolescent who has had several homosexual experiences and is about to go into the army. He may be scared that his life would be made hell if the others find out. Alternatively, he may want to be totally honest and above board so that he can never become a victim of blackmail.

Those who are scared about their fellow servicemen finding out are advised to consult the unit's mental health officer. At the same time they are warned that the officer is duty-bound to record homosexuality in the soldier's file and the record will become a fact from which he can never escape for as long as he lives. The problem is that while the army doesn't automatically boot out homosexuals, they are never allowed to occupy a top security position. Some army psychologists with a reputation for homophobia have been known to reduce a soldier's profile to the extent that he can't even get a driver's licence.

Often the calls are from yeshiva students who express acute feelings

of guilt for what they themselves call "sinful behaviour." Ephri steers clear, when responding to such a call, from justifying homosexuality. What he does say is that hardly anyone keeps all the Torah's 613 commandments.

Phone calls increased dramatically with the AIDS scare. Anyone who gets in touch with White Line can find out about AIDS symptoms and procedures for testing.

WHITE LINE is legally forbidden from dealing with minors. To avoid violating the law no caller is asked to state his age, although it may be obvious from hints dropped in the conversation that the caller has not yet celebrated an 18th birthday.

The White Line crew are frustrated by their inability to help minors who state their ages at the outset of the conversation. There is no organization to help such cases. Often these youngsters come from families which make no effort to understand the problem, and who are so disgusted at the notion of a homosexual in their midst that they turn him out to fend for himself. Without a job, a professional skill or financial resources, he quickly turns to prostitution.

The actual numbers of lesbians and homosexuals in Israel is not known. General statistical surveys indicate that 3-10 per cent of the population in an open society has homosexual tendencies. That would put Israel's homosexual population at anything between 120,000-400,000.

At present, the White Line functions only on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays between 7:30-11:30 p.m. More volunteers are being trained to expand the service to additional nights per week. All calls are treated in the most discreet manner. Callers are never asked to state their names and the operators never reveal their identities. Operators of other hot-line services do not necessarily share the caller's problem. In the case of White Line every person who answers the phone can honestly say: "I know how you feel. I was there before you."

Correction: In the article entitled "A terrible possibility: Misdiagnosis" which appeared on last Tuesday's Health page, Dr. Daniel G. Lipman should have been quoted as saying that he denies that there is a lack of morals and ethics in the medical profession, and not as printed.

woman," says Shalev. "She finally has something going for her."

SHALEV REMEMBERS Tali, another girl whose poverty-stricken parents were killed in an automobile accident. Tali's only living relative was a grandmother with an extra room. Tali moved in with her and continued training to become a hairdresser. When she finished school, Keren Tsotfia helped her open a beauty salon in the little room, providing her with everything she needed to get started. Today Tali is a successful hairdresser.

Part of Keren Tsotfia's financing comes from *The Jerusalem Post's* special funds — "but we need much, much more," according to Shalev. Contributions may be sent to the fund care of *The Jerusalem Post*, P.O.B. 81, Romema, Jerusalem, 91000.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

Forgotten children

Aviva Bar-Am

THEY ARE Israel's forgotten children, raised in foster families or in institutions until they turn 18 and then suddenly left on their own, to fend for themselves. While other youngsters get a helping hand from their parents when they need money for school, food or rent, there is no one to help most of our country's forgotten children.

Keren Tsotfia was established in 1982 by Elisheva Shalev, head of the Service for Foster Children in Israel, to rectify this situation. Today the fund is providing 150 young men and women with the wherewithal to get them started in life.

Named for the late Dr. Sophia Rogolsky, former director of Services for Children, Keren Tsotfia pro-

vides rent money, scholarships, marriage grants and other financial aid to these young people, who have no one else to care for them.

"Nira was five when we took her away from her family and placed her in foster care," relates Shalev, adding that her father was an alcoholic who beat her and her mother. Nira's brothers were either in jail or addicted to drugs.

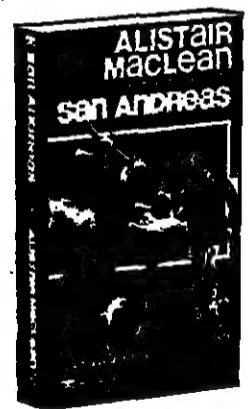
As she grew up, moving from one foster home to another, Nira developed grotesque patches of dark hair on her face. In addition to the other crosses she had to bear, by age 18 Nira was embarrassed to go out in public.

By that age Nira was no longer a concern of the Services for Children, and Keren Tsotfia granted her \$3,000 to pay her way through the long process of cosmetic hair removal.

"Today she is a beautiful young

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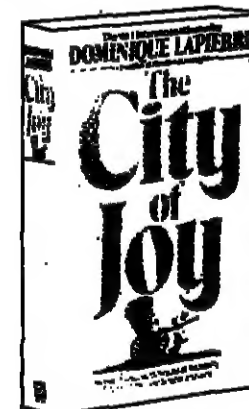
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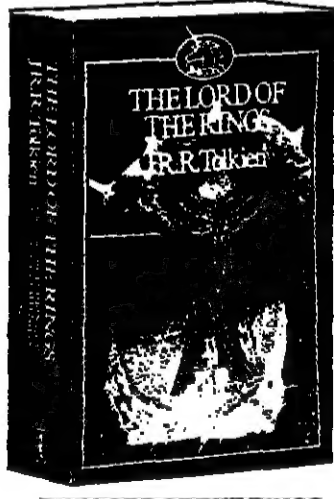
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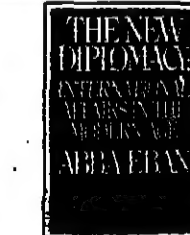
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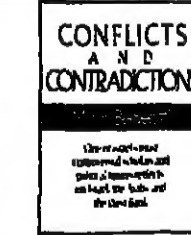
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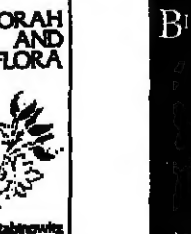
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EXECUTIVE CHANGES / Michal Yudelman

Changes at Scitex



Scitex's Amnon Neubach



Hilton's Eddy J.M. Florijn

Scitex Ltd. announced a series of appointments it said were aimed at strengthening the financial and business management of the company.

GERALD DOGON, who until now has served as vice president for Finance, has been promoted to executive vice president and chief financial officer. In his new role, Dogon will join chairman Ephraim Aza and chief operating officer Ben-Zion Naveh on the senior management team.

Dogon's responsibilities will include the development of financial policy, the management of the company's international financial operations, the development of funding sources and liaison with the investment community.

Meanwhile, AMNON NEUBACH, formerly economic adviser to the prime minister, will be filling in Dogon's post as corporate vice president for finance. Neubach will have responsibility for the management of the financial department, including the functions of budget and control, treasury and accounting.

Among his other financial positions, Neubach served as vice president for finance at Telrad Industries Ltd. and of American-Israeli Paper Mills Ltd.

For the past five years manager of corporate planning and reporting, YOSEF RAHIMA has been promoted to the new position of vice president for long-range planning.

The responsibilities of YOAVAL CHELOUCHE, corporate vice president marketing for the past four years, will be expanded to include corporate business development. He will continue to coordinate business activities between Scitex headquarters in Israel and its operations

abroad. In addition, Chelouche will be responsible for corporate development through joint ventures and collaboration with other companies.

EITAN KASIF has been appointed manager of Carmel Mizrahi Wine marketing division. Kasif, 33, is an industrial and administrative engineer with an MA in business administration from the Tel Aviv University. Prior to his present appointment, Kasif served as marketing manager in the National Brewery Ltd.

The manager of Cad/Cam at Motorola Communications, YA'ACOV DUNKELMAN, has been appointed chairman of the Eighth Israel Convention On Cad-Cam and Robotics, to be held on December 2 at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds. Some 80 lecturers from Israel and abroad are expected to attend the convention. Dunkelman worked for 10 years as a Cad-Cam developer in the aviation industry and lectures at Tel Aviv University.

EDDY J.M. FLORIJN returns to the eastern Mediterranean as the general manager of the Athens Hilton and director of the five Hilton International hotels in Cyprus, Greece and Israel.

Florijn joined Hilton International in 1962, serving in Europe, Canada and the Caribbean before returning to the Rotterdam Hilton as general manager in 1972. Shortly before the Yom Kippur War, Florijn came to the Tel Aviv Hilton as general manager, adding the responsibility for the newly-built Jerusalem Hilton in 1976. He was actively involved in the Anti-Drug Abuse Foundation, the Israel Bonds Drive and UJA. He left in 1979 to take over as general manager of the Vista International Hotel in New York.

Bright spot in gloomy economy

Yugoslavia pins its hopes on new car

KRAGUJEVAC, Yugoslavia (Reuters). — A Yugoslav firm that started as a gun factory a century ago is setting out to conquer the world car market with a cheap new model called the "Yugomobile."

Made by Crvena Zastava (Red Flag) in cooperation with an American firm, the car has broken into the U.S. market and is now being shipped to other parts of the world. The export model, made at Zastava's Kragujevac automobile plant, 120 kilometres from Belgrade, is a bright light on Yugoslavia's dark economic horizon. It is generating the hope that other foreign firms will be encouraged to form joint ventures and enter into long-term cooperation with Yugoslavia, to help modernize the country and pull it out of an economic crisis.

"Zastava doesn't just export cars, it exports Yugoslavia," said William Prior, chairman of Yugo-America Inc. Zastava's New Jersey-based partner, which imports the cars to America.

The assault on American customers was launched 18 months ago, with an export version of the compact hatchback, "Yugo 55," transformed now into an 1100cc export car called the "Yugo GV."

Some 50,000 of the cars will have gone to America in 1986, up from 10,000 in 1985, the launch year, company officials said.

This will be boosted to 70,000 next year, and by 1990 the firms plan to sell 220,000 cars annually to Americans, including bigger, sportier, upgraded models. At least 5,000 Yugos have also gone to Britain, 4,000 to Egypt, 2,000 to Hungary, and smaller batches to New Zealand, Australia and Canada. Interest has been shown by West Germany.

Yugoslav banks are lending Zastava \$500,000 to expand its capacity

for both domestic and export production from 204,000 cars a year now to 350,000 by 1990, when it is hoped that exports will reach \$1.5 billion. Yugo-America has pledged a further \$20 million.

Zastava, which operates under Yugoslavia's socialist ownership system of "self-management," whereby enterprises are granted a fair degree of autonomy, is being carefully watched by the authorities.

They have marked the automobile industry as one which could help boost Yugoslavia's generally sagging exports and reduce its \$20b. foreign debt.

The present Yugo model sells for only \$4,000. It has passed the stringent tests applied in California, and is popular even in Detroit, the old hub of the American car industry, said Yugo-America's man in Kragujevac, Tony Cimnera.

Cimnera, who works here with seven other Yugo-America staff to control quality down to the last nut and bolt before the cars sail for America, said the key is in Yugo's costs.

"It's back to Henry Ford's concept of vertical integration. He even had his own ore ships. Zastava has its own engine factory, coal mine, plants for gears, steel presses..." He also noted that low labour costs were an important factor.

Robotization is almost nonexistent and the plant resembles a 1960s car factory in Western countries. A Japanese expert who visited recently told workers they could quadruple the speed of some of their processes.

Cimnera said cost-effectiveness made Yugo able to meet the current challenge of the automobile industry — from Japan and Korea — to make smaller, more complex, low-priced cars.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1.4810
U.K.	STERLING	1.4800
FRANCE	FRANC	2.1008
GERMANY	MARK	0.7372
NETHERLANDS	GULDEN	0.2252
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	0.8933
SPAIN	PESETA	0.2160
SCANDINAVIA	KRONE	0.2013
DENMARK	KRONE	0.1998
FINLAND	MARK	0.3018
CANADA	DOLLAR	1.0728
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	0.9511
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	0.6528
INDONESIA	RUPIAH	0.3548
ITALY	SCHELLING	1.0473
JAPAN	YEN	1.0855
JORDAN	DINAR	4.2814
EGYPT	POUND	0.8046

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMY / Mohammed Salam

Lebanon's Unifil windfall

The UN peacekeeping force, which frequently comes under attack in southern Lebanon, nevertheless is providing a windfall of \$20 million a year to the 400,000 Lebanese it is here to protect.

Lebanon's economy is a shambles, but business is booming in an area stretching from the Mediterranean in the west to Mount Hermon in the east — where troops of the UN Truce Force in Lebanon (Unifil) are stationed.

"When we first deployed in the south in 1978, there were only 10,000 people in our area — now there are 400,000," said UN spokesman Timur Goksel.

"Our logistics and administrative departments spent about \$5m. on purchases in the last six months, paying for food and fuel, salaries for the 400 Lebanese employees, retainers for the 300 local contractors and miscellaneous expenses."

Unifil officials said members of the 5,800-member, nine-nation force spent \$15m. more on personal purchases in the same six-month period.

Unifil's estimated annual expenditure runs about \$40m., or 5.5 per cent of the Lebanese government's \$16 million budget.

"In normal times, a soldier spends at least \$10 a day," Goksel said. "In rotation times, they spend enormously." Rotation is when replacements come in and soldiers finishing their tours buy up duty-free goods before going home.

"I spend more than half of my pay in Lebanon," said a French captain. "I buy everything here: clothes, perfumes for my wife, electrical appliances and even French products, which are cheaper in Lebanon than they are at home."

Unifil is made up of units from France, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Ghana, Fiji, Nepal, Ireland and Finland. Five soldiers were killed and 44 wounded during August and September in a series of attacks. Lebanese security forces said radical Shiite Moslem militiamen were responsible for most of the attacks.

Near Unifil's headquarters at Naqura, a southern Lebanese border town of only about 1,500 people, 90 shops and restaurants have opened since the UN personnel moved in.

"There were only six shops when we first arrived," Goksel said in an interview. Business in Naqura "totally depends on Unifil," said Ismail Sabrawi, a news reporter in Tyre who opened a sporting goods shop after the peacekeeping force came to the area.

"Unifil soldiers directly buy 40 per cent of what I sell," he added. "Naqura merchants buy 50 per cent and resell them to Unifil soldiers. Local customers account only for 10 per cent of my business."

In addition to sporting goods, Sabrawi sells a variety of items ranging from luggage and souvenirs to electrical appliances and cameras.

He said troop-rotation time is the peak season.

"Soon before the rotation, they start buying bags, big bags, and they fill them up with whatever they can buy. They can afford to buy lots of things, during the latest rotation they cleaned out my camera stand."

Lebanese importers buy the goods abroad tax-free, and unload them duty free at illegal ports in Lebanon, where government controls are minimal because of the civil war.

In addition to paying no taxes or duties, the businesses have low overhead expenses because they are mostly family-owned. This permits them to sell foreign goods at prices that are lower than in the country of origin.

Some Lebanese have formed what Goksel calls "flying donkey markets" to reach UN soldiers in remote positions.

"They have all the stuff loaded on donkeys and they go to such positions regularly," Goksel said. "They even know the pay day better than the soldiers."

"We take the salaries by helicopter to such positions and, every time salaries are to be paid, the flying donkeys are there." (AP).

Israel to boost lemon exports

By YITZHAK OKED

TEL AVIV. — The rate in Spain is mainly a pain to Spanish lemon growers, who have not had enough clear days this year to harvest on schedule. As a result, Israeli growers are preparing to step up exports of their own lemon crop to Europe, Citrus Marketing Board officials said yesterday.

Board officials said the lemon situation is a good omen for the

current citrus-export season, which began this month.

Since the beginning of October, the board has exported over one million crates of grapefruit, and European importers are asking for more and are willing to pay as much as 10 per cent more than last year to get them.

As a result, the board has been putting pressure on farmers to speed up the pace of harvesting to meet demand.

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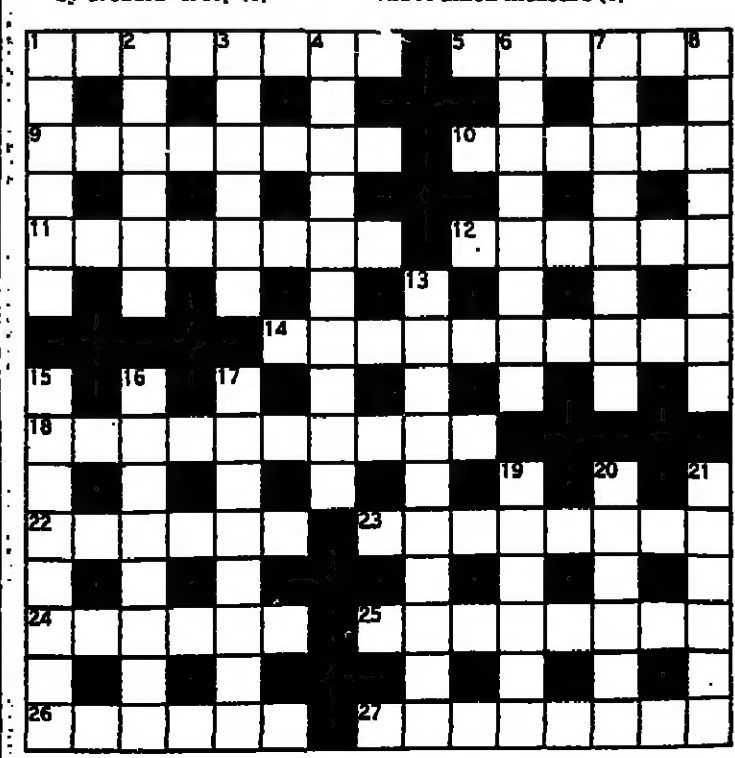
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 - Judge, a man with a good qualification, meaning degree (10)
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 - Leaves public transport and works (6)
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- DOWN**
- Topping man, with constructive ideas (6)
 - A member of a fraternity put out, being short (6)
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Britain's finest hour

BRITAIN had one of its finest and most courageous hours this weekend. It showed the entire world that one should not and cannot flinch from action out of fear.

Having provided incontrovertible proof of direct Syrian involvement in the planning and carrying out of Palestinian terrorist Nezar Hindawi's "monstrous and inhumane crime" - in the words of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe - Whitehall acted without delay.

Minutes after the Old Bailey judge handed down what amounts to one of the most severe sentences against a terrorist - 45 years in jail - Syrian Ambassador Loutouf al-Haydar was told to leave London with his staff of 20, thus breaking off diplomatic relations between London and Damascus.

No amount of Syrian threats that terror would be stepped up, if Hindawi would be severely sentenced, could influence the jury and the judge. London at last served proof to the world that the bane of terror can only be dealt with by real firm and fearless action.

According to latest reports, the Syrian embassy in London is likely to use the seven days it has left to pack up and go, for the distribution of weapons and explosives that have been stockpiled in its offices during recent years. One can assume that Scotland Yard's watchful eyes will be able to thwart such attempts to step up the reign of terror.

What could have become one of the most atrocious terrorist crimes in aviation history, had Hindawi succeeded in blowing up the close to 400 passengers and crew of an El Al jumbo plane - together with his girlfriend who was bearing his child - has been turned into a watershed move in the fight against terror. It is the determined action by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government which has made this possible.

By now, the U.S. and Canada have already announced that they will recall their ambassadors from Damascus, though, for the time being, at least, this will not amount to the breaking of diplomatic relations. The European community is now expected to follow Britain's example with similar concerted action.

Except for Libya, with which London has severed diplomatic relations for some time now, no Arab state has yet followed Syria's call to support it in reprisal actions against Britain.

What remains unclear in this entire sordid affair is the role of Syrian President Hafez Assad. He has denied on a number of occasions that there was Syrian, or Syrian-supported terror and has made several attempts to appear as a respectable statesman. Although high-level Syrian intelligence and security officials were involved in supporting and training Hindawi, there is no proof, so far, of a direct link to President Assad.

Could it be that the Syrian ruler has lost some of his tight grip on his own intelligence commanders, or is he trying to play a double game? Only a total dissociation by him from the attempt to commit such a heinous crime could clear his position.

In the light of London's courageous and fearless action, the major French-Syrian arms deal, which was formally confirmed over the weekend, deserves the severest condemnation by the entire European community. Paris, which itself has severely suffered from a recent wave of terrorist attacks, must find a way to cancel this deal if it wants to remain a respectable member of the community.

HINDAWI "SANG"

(Continued from Page One)

Security officials have discovered Syrian links with last December's attack on Rome airport and with the bombing of an Arab newspaper in Paris in 1982.

Hindawi was chosen by the Syrians because he was a "first division" Middle East terrorist, with excellent training and links with Abu Nidal's organization.

He had also developed a virulent hatred of Israel, fed by his well-to-do family's apparent rejection from its prosperous farm in the Beit She'an area in 1948. The family crossed the Jordan River to settle in the village of Bakura. But in 1967 their home there was reportedly razed by Israeli troops.

Hindawi then became a founder member of the Jordanian Revolutionary Movement and is said to have proclaimed on one occasion that "the spilling of Jewish blood is legitimate and permissible until the end of the world."

Two of his uncles were members of the Jordanian cabinet in the 1960s and 1970s. One relative is said to have been involved in an attempted coup against King Hussein some 16 years ago.

Hindawi was apparently equipped with a government passport, visas and spending money by al-Khoul's deputy, Haitham Said, after the Syrians had decided on the bomb plot in February. Said continued to meet Hindawi in Damascus and London to ensure that all was proceeding as planned.

The bomb itself, it seems, was brought into Britain from Damascus on a Syrian Arab Airlines flight, in a diplomatic bag, and was handed to Hindawi by a crew member.

Said told Hindawi how and when to set the timer, reminding him to push the calculator well down into the bag to ensure that the small priming explosion set off the plastic explosives concealed in the bag's false bottom.

When the bomb was discovered, another Syrian air crew member directed Hindawi to the Syrian Embassy where, the prosecution alleged in court, he was greeted by the ambassador and praised for his good work. But Hindawi evidently suspected that his work had not been quite good enough. For, when embassy personnel came to collect him from a hide-out a day later, he decided to take his chance in Britain rather than go off with his Syrian paymasters.

The Syrian involvement, by all accounts, might not have ended there. Growing increasingly desperate in Brixton jail, Hindawi snuggled a letter to his cousin in Italy, telling him to contact Said and somehow persuade the Syrians to arrange for Britain to release him, perhaps by kidnapping Britons in Beirut dur-

ing Margaret Thatcher's visit to Israel last May.

"Thatcher will be visiting Israel next Saturday," Hindawi wrote. "You are authorized to study any solution. Time is running out quickly. A prisoner exchange should be organized which must include my brother (Ahmed Hasi, in jail in West Germany). If necessary this can be accomplished during Thatcher's visit. Tell Haitham (Said) if necessary to include some foreigners from Beirut in the exchange."

That directive never reached Said. The letter was intercepted by Italian police, who have been holding Hindawi's cousin in custody ever since. He is charged with storing guns, but Italian police also believe he may have been involved in last year's Achille Lauro cruise liner hijacking.

In an interview in *Time* magazine a week ago, President Hafez Assad denied that "Syria was behind a single terrorist operation anywhere," adding that his country had "no interest" in blowing up an Israeli plane.

Many experts, indeed, are a little puzzled by the clear-cut Syrian involvement, wondering why Assad's intelligence personnel did not seek to distance themselves further from the plot by operating through Abu Nidal or another of their numerous terrorist associates.

Olmert said that both Hindawi's testimony and the British evidence showed that the instructions for the plane bombing had come directly from El-Khoul's office.

"The only question still open for discussion is whether Assad himself knew about it," said Olmert. But theories that Assad had not known, did not seem to hold water, added Olmert. Assad, he said, stood at the head of the Syrian pyramid and must be informed about all that happened around him.

But some experts argue that the plot was conceived by Syrian hardliners, very probably without Assad's knowledge, in an effort to spark a Syrian-Israeli war.

Another theory holds that the plot was hatched in retaliation for Israel's February 5 interception of a Libyan executive jet which it believed to be carrying leading Palestinian terrorists, including George Habash. Israel then found to its chagrin that it was holding nine senior Syrian and Lebanese politicians instead. The men, including Syrian Ba'ath Party assistant secretary-general Abdullah Ahmad, were freed after several hours.

Immediately afterwards, Syrian officials and the state-run newspaper embarked on a chorus of threats against Israel, and Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, warned that American and Israeli passenger planes could become the targets of reprisals.

Based on a bedrock of lies

Yosef Goell

WE INSIST on perceiving the periodic scandals and crises which beset us in various fields in compartmental fashion and ignore the effects of one phenomenon on others. The latest flap over the astronomical sums reportedly paid to the top bankers in our bailed-out banks is a case in point.

Media attention has focused almost entirely on the figure of \$22,800, which was reportedly the average monthly sum paid to the five top officials of Bank Leumi, and on the reported \$5 million severance pay awarded the fired chairman of its board, Ernest Japhet. Of even greater interest, however, is the secrecy which accompanied the payment of these sums. A special official was granted the honor of making out his top bosses' salary slips and cheques - in handwriting - so that, God forbid, lesser mortals should not find out how much they were being paid.

The trouble is that in any, intimate Israel such secrets can never be kept forever. The Bank Leumi works committees are now up in arms, like Ashdod Port workers of the early '70s, in high dudgeon over their bosses' duplicity. For at the very same time that they were rewarding themselves so handsomely, they were also demanding the firing of thousands of Bank Leumi personnel, due to the bad times it was going through.

THE SUMS attributed to the barons of Bank Leumi are admittedly

breath-taking; but the method they used was not significantly different from what goes on with top salaries in the rest of Israel.

Only recently, the heads of the Israel Electric Corporation - a government-owned firm, just as Bank Leumi is a Jewish Agency-owned firm - were hauled into court and ordered to divulge what their employees were really paid. This resulted from the demand of the union of a competing group of fat-cat workers who, in a moment of weakness, were granted "linkage" with the electricity workers' magnificent conditions.

The head of the IEC, Aluf (Res.) Hofi, fought as tenaciously as he had on the Golan Heights in the Yom Kippur War to maintain the secrecy under which his workers were paid. Which was also the situation a few years ago with, among others, El Al, before it was closed down temporarily and placed in receivership.

True, there is no secrecy attached to what is really shameful: those hundreds of thousands of workers who are paid at, or even below, the minimum wage level. But even if we go from the sublime heights of the banking world to the middling depths of those toiling in the fields of Israel's academe, we have recently witnessed the "sudden discovery" at the Hebrew University of an accumulated debt of \$60 million that nearly brought the university to a standstill. A good part of the suddenness of that discovery, and of the sum itself, was the result of the university administrators' failure to keep track of the welter of special salary and fringe-benefit payments

to its academic and administrative staffs.

THESE ARE only a few examples of, not the tissue, but the deep bedrock of deceptions on which our entire system of personal income has been based for quite some time. One could, of course, ascribe this distaste to a nostalgia for the more egalitarian Israel of yesteryear. But the painful fact is that the lies on which our income system is based, and the secrecy needed to safeguard and perpetuate those lies, are at the root of the impoverishment of the State of Israel, which is populated by quite a number of citizens who have never had it so good in their lives. Mr. Japhet is far from being alone, although he would seem to be at, or very close to, the tip of the iceberg.

One can trace the dizzying upward spiral of salary differentials to the beginning of the period in which foreign aid to Israel took quantum leaps following the sharp rise in defence expenditures after the Six Day War and again after the Yom Kippur War. Moshe Dayan, for example, forbade the Defence Ministry to divulge to the income-tax authorities the size of the payments made to the contractors building the Bar-Lev Line along the Suez Canal.

Since then, we have become a bunch of smarties who have perfected the art of outsmarting ourselves. We as a smart, yet one ourselves on being so smart, yet one of the problems that has emerged in the Jewish state is that so many of us practise being smart against ourselves and our own best collective - Jewish - interests.

... And now the next crisis

Macabee Dean

IS THIS crisis really necessary? Wouldn't most of us be just as happy without it?

"Many must now be asking: 'Which crisis?' Frankly, when I wrote this article last week, I had no idea which specific crisis would be plaguing the public today. Thus, I did not have to mention it by name, its seriousness, its long-range and short-term implications, nor the names of the politicians locking horns in deadly strife.

But I was sure - based on experience - that a crisis would be wracking the country today, sending excited persons rushing to newspapers, radios, and TV sets for the latest news. For such a jangling of the nerves is as inevitable as the rising and setting of the sun, taxes and the attempt to dodge them. If Protestants in the U.S. pray: "Give us this day our daily bread," in Israel, the prayer must run: "Give us this day our daily crisis." It is part of our Jungian make-up, our atavistic responses. We are a people addicted to a daily crisis.

But do we wake up each morning to be hit over the head with a crisis?

And then do we watch our political leaders assemble their staffs, initiate a telephone and media campaign, and then mount their sturdy political steeds and charge forth, like knights of old, to slay this horrible dragon which has suddenly appeared on the horizon?

No, the opposite is true. Our political leaders toss and turn all night, tapping their dreams, their subconscious, trying to find a suitable crisis to solve. And if they fail to find an existing one, they rush forth joyously, mobilizing all their skills to create one.

Some are on the phone "crisis mongering" before breakfast; others down a lacy cup of coffee before rushing to their plush offices to begin stirring the political muck. And they are given generous help by the media. After all, journalists also have to live.

WHY THIS compulsion? For our politicians, it is their breath of life. It gives them an opportunity to be Shakespearean, "to strut and fret their hour upon the stage." Otherwise, they will be forgotten by the public, sink into oblivion, and this is a fate worse than death.

As for the so-called "rank and file," it gives each and every person

an opportunity to take sides, to join in either a general chorus of shouts of praise or of screams of boo, as their political champions tell their tale, full of sound and future, signifying nothing.

We seem to be in favour of our present way of life where crisis follows crisis, for the system is highly beneficial. It pairs our political leaders off one against the other, neutralizing their detrimental effects on the innocent tax payers, on the country as a whole.

Can anyone imagine the utter hell that would descend on this country if our politicians actually got together and said: Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work. Let's stop living like North Americans without the production to justify it. How long can we schnorr our livelihood?

And if they carried out their threat, think of the boredom, the lack of tension, that would engulf us. The pharmaceutical firms would have to reduce their tranquilizer production lines. The shoving and pushing in Kupat Holim queues would fade to historical folklore.

We recently saw such a hell described by a visitor to Switzerland. He could not enjoy the calmness of the people, their "correct" manners,

fresh air, the clean streets, the healthy food and drink, the high standard of living, the efficiency and productivity of the Swiss, the beautiful scenery, a country where Germans and French and Italians have lived in peaceful harmony for generations. In Switzerland, he felt he was losing contact with reality. He needed a tranquilizer to calm his nerves.

And what was most annoying, was that he could not recall if Switzerland had a king, a queen, a president or a prime minister, a cabinet, a parliament, other politicians, or all of them. And if all of them, how could they live without quarrelling? And has Switzerland finally given women the vote, freeing them of their age-old bondage? Nobody seemed to care.

He was homesick for Israel - for the frenetic living, the polluted air, the dirty streets, the traffic accidents, crude Israeli manners, the political promises made to a short-memory electorate, the unhygienic fefelaf and pizza shops, the flies, the "jukies," and so on. In Israel he felt alive, in contact with reality, as depicted by a daily crisis. He actually "vibrated."

LONG AGO we worked out our "crisis gauge" for those who wanted to retain their sanity. It was based on the scheme devised by a scholar and

complex one. But one suspects that it is a far less Utopian goal than real peace in our time.

It is clearly a goal that has been evaded by our political leaders, who have either acquiesced in the corrupting nature of the system or have not had the courage to step on a myriad toes of voters and of election campaign financiers in order to effect a much-needed revolution.

What is required first of all is a determination that such a revolution is essential if other parts of our society and economy are to work better than they have done in the past. A second step would be to legislate an end to the secrecy that has shrouded the entire system. There is no reason for anyone to insist on keeping his income secret unless that income has been obtained in a reprehensible fashion. But even then, our institutions and their heads should not be allowed to collude in that secrecy.

The governor of the Bank Leumi holding company, Arye Dülzin, who is also chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said this week that the \$5 million golden handshake awarded to the departing Bank Leumi chairman was indeed excessive, "but there was nothing that could be done about it."

I am willing to bet that if those who feel constrained to approve what they know to be unconscionable under-the-table payments were forced to foot the bill themselves in case of discovery, they would be singing a different tune about what can and what cannot be done about it.

went something like this: "If you hear praise for a best-seller, wait half a dozen years before you think of reading it. Then, and only then, if the public is still praising it, read it. If you follow this simple principle, you will only have to read a dozen books during your entire life time, saving endless time, giving you a chance to think and reflect, without your mind being cluttered up by short-lived mental trash."

If we would all follow the same principle in regard to our daily crises, think how much easier and healthier life would be. Does anybody really remember what crisis rased our nerves last week? last month? last year? Think hard. Try to recall. You failed, eh?

The daily victims would be the politicians who would soon tire of playing to an empty house. Perhaps some of them would even find something useful to do.

Let's end with the story about the surgeon, the architect, and the politician who were arguing about whose profession came first.

"Surgery came first, for God took Adam's rib out to make Eve." "No, architecture, for God first had to create an orderly world out of chaos and he needed a blueprint." "And who do you think," asked the politician, "made the chaos in the first place?"

READERS' LETTERS

SOVIET EVIDENCE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I was flabbergasted to read that Israeli prosecutors are anxious to obtain the cooperation of the Soviets in the Demjanjuk case for fear of otherwise accumulating insufficient evidence to support a conviction. It is apparently claimed that Demjanjuk's release for lack of proof would embolden those who deny that the Holocaust happened - as if Demjanjuk's conviction in an Israeli court would be more convincing to that crowd.

But think of the satisfaction in Moscow, and the potential precedent, if evidence even remotely comparable to that routinely used to

frame Soviet Jewish activists is accorded respect by Israeli authorities, let alone received into the record by an Israeli court.

It implies no disrespect for the scrupulous and independent Israeli judiciary to urge that the principle of justice for alleged Nazi collaborators must not be compromised by resort to entanglement with the KGB. It is, after all, one thing to deal with the Soviets in cold matters of weapons reductions or even Middle East diplomacy, quite another to permit their intrusion where basic tenets of law and liberty are involved.

SETH A. HALPERN
Scarsdale, N.Y.

CULTURAL TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I reply as a South African Jewish citizen to Michael Sharp's letter of September 29 on the subject of "Cultural ties with South Africa," regarding the visit to South Africa of the Israel Chamber Orchestra promoted by the South African Zionist Federation.

It is true that thousands have been detained during the state of emergency; if amongst them there are Jews, their religion had no bearing on their arrest.

Although anti-Semitism has sporadically reared its head in South Africa, this has been inspired by the extreme right wing/PLO elements. The State of Israel enjoys preferential treatment at the hands of the

South African government which has allowed South African citizens to send out millions of rands both for investment purposes and transfer of Israel United Appeal funds (this in spite of stringent exchange control).

Imposing cultural "sanctions" on South Africa is not going to affect the situation here at all. In fact, it would only worsen matters, especially for the approximately 100,000 Jews who remain to live and work here and who are the second highest per capita contributors in the world to the development of Israel.

The visit of the ICO was an unmitigated success and we look forward to their return.

Cape Town. CYRIL M. SAXE

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